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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1905.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2860

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF JARED G. SMITH

Report to Agricultural Board of the U. S. Experiment Station in Hawaii.

Honolulu, Hawaii, January 9, 1905.

Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.

Sirs: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for "Assistance to Federal Experiment Station" during the six months ending December 31, 1904.

I also append a statement in regard to the investigations being carried on by this Station, and a plan for future work provided additional assistance can be rendered this Station by the Territorial Legislature.

I have the honor to remain, Sirs,

Respectfully,

(Signed) JARED G. SMITH.

The Territorial Legislature appropriated, at its special session in June, 1904, the sum of \$228 per month to assist the Hawaii Experiment Station. The sum expended from July 1 to December 31, 1904, totals \$1569.32, as follows:

For wages of foreman at the station, at \$50 per month.....\$300 00
For partial payment of salary of chemist, at \$16.66 per month..... 83 00
For wages of one white laborer at the station, at \$37.50 per month..... 225 00
For a portion of the expense of the tobacco experiments in Hamakua..... 903 82
This item includes wages of Superintendent at \$5 per day..... 585 00
Lumber and supplies..... 318 82

This station has been in process of formation for four years. In the beginning we had nothing but a piece of rocky land—a narrow strip over two miles in length, the unforested portion thickly covered with kulu, lantana, and guava—set aside for the purpose of an experiment station by the Governor of Hawaii. There were no buildings, fences, laboratories, no tools to work with and no land cleared. The larger share of the appropriations made by Congress for this station during the past four years have been used in getting together an equipment, a place to work and something to work with. The experiments carried on and the bulletins and reports published have been accomplished rather in spite of obstacles than with outside assistance and support. If the station can live through until July 1, 1906, we will at the beginning of the fiscal year 1906 be provided with a moderate equipment so that beginning on that date the station ought to be able to put a larger proportion of the available funds into the work of investigation and experiment.

The station is indebted to the Territory for its fine new fire-proof Library, Laboratory and Office building, a concrete building with iron roof, 60x35 feet. Three thousand dollars was provided by the Legislature for this building, and about two thousand was expended from the Federal funds. The Legislature contributed \$1500 for a new dwelling. The station also supplied some of the funds for this structure.

The station now has on the reservation near Honolulu, one concrete laboratory building, for the chemist and horticulturist; one laboratory and insectory for the entomologist; four dwellings; seven laborers' quarters; stables and outbuildings; one-half mile wire fencing; over 6000 feet water pipes, 3 in., 2 in., and 1 in.; tanks holding 35,000 gallons of water; and, improvements in the form of roads, trails, grading and the partial or complete clearing of a portion of the farm. The station owns one work horse, 1 carriage horse and one saddle horse; and one mule at Hilo.

This station has 11-4 acres of tobacco at Pohakia, in Hamakua. One acre has been covered with tent cloth. There is a good equipment in the way of tool shed and seed beds. A small shed originally intended for a tool house has been used for a curing barn. This entirely inadequate structure is now being enlarged so that we expect to be able to handle the next crop of leaf in something like a commercial method.

An account of the tobacco experiment to date has been published in a recent number of the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist.

The results of the first year's work indicate, strongly, that Hawaii can grow high class cigar tobacco of both wrapper and filler types.

The station has leased five acres of land near Hilo, which is now being planted with cacao and bananas.

At the station investigations are being made relative to Hawaiian tan barks; the cultivation of cassava for starch and glucose; experiments with bananas; the nature and method of control of mango disease; the chemical composition of grasses and forage plants; grafting and budding the mango and alligator pear; silk raising; citrus fruits; insects injurious to crops other than cane; and the relation of humus to fertility.

The H. S. P. A. Experiment Station with their magnificent equipment of buildings and laboratories and their large and able staff of scientists are amply able to care for all cane interests in Hawaii.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry are well equipped with men and means to care for insect quarantine and forestry problems.

The Hawaii Experiment Station cannot afford to attempt any line of work in connection with cane, forestry or insect quarantine. Our equipment is not sufficient, our staff is small, our funds too limited.

There are however a number of important lines of investigation which would well repay the expenditure of a much larger Territorial stipend than has thus far been given us. I respectfully request the support of the board to the end that a larger appropriation can be given us.

TOBACCO.

I would like an appropriation of \$3000 per annum for two years for a continuation of the tobacco experiments at Pohakia, and an extension of tobacco cultivation to other districts in the islands where suitable tobacco soils exist. I believe that two years more will be sufficient to demonstrate absolutely the practicality of tobacco culture, up to the point where we can say to those who have capital to invest that good tobacco can be produced provided proper methods are employed, and the proper kinds are planted.

SILK.

I would like an appropriation of \$1500 per annum for the purpose of demonstrating the practicality of producing raw silk in Hawaii. In Japan, China and Italy, the three foremost silk producing countries of the world, the silk worms are cared for in the homes of the laborers by the women and children of the household. The men are employed in other work. The production of raw silk is not considered sufficiently remunerative to engage the time of the whole household.

I believe that the promotion of the care of silk worms by the families of plantation laborers on lands above the cane would lead ultimately to more stable labor conditions on the plantations, in that the formation of home communities would in a measure attach the laborer more closely to the soil. If a moderately remunerative home occupation can be provided for the women and children so that the laborer will be content to stay in one locality the plantations would be able to get and keep a steadier and more reliable class of laborers in their employ.

An appropriation for this purpose would need to be exempted from the clause of the law relative to the employment of Asiatics by the Government, both because we would have to employ Japanese as instructors in the art of silk culture and because the laborers who would benefit from the establishment of this industry would be mainly of that nationality.

COFFEE.

I would like an appropriation of \$1500 per annum for two years for an investigation of certain phases of the coffee industry.

If coffee were sold in the world's markets in accordance with merit as

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A FLURRY BETWEEN NAVY AND CUSTOMS

Big Marine Sentries With Guns Guarded Navy Dock Gate While New Orleans Was Entering Harbor.

There was more trouble yesterday between the naval and customs authorities. When the New Orleans was announced as coming from Midway, they had another set-to. It was not especially ferocious, but the naval people indicated that they would not let the customs people go on the naval dock. At 11 a. m. the ultimatum came from the naval station. Collector of Customs Stackable is said to have stated that his men would certainly go on that dock while the warship was in port. At any rate shortly afterwards several husky looking marine privates bearing guns, were sent to guard the gateway to Naval Dock No. 1. Other marines remained near, just to "see the boat come in." However, they were there to assist if need be. The Naval Station people watched the gateway with complacency because a marine soldier with a gun is not an easy man for a civilian to deal with. He obeys orders. He obeyed yesterday's orders to the letter to the discomfiture of several people who have generally had the right to go on the dock. When the New Orleans came alongside, two customs officers ambled into view but they did not go to the gate. They stayed at one side. About 4 o'clock Collector Stackable came over and had a talk with the chief inspector, who thereupon left the place and left one of the inspectors. A little while after Captain Lyon, commandant of the Naval Station and the Collector had a telephonic conversation, wherein the naval officer told just what he expected of the inspectors. They were not to go on the dock. He asked that the chief inspector come over and have a talk with him which was done, and everything thereafter was satisfactory. Captain Lyon has the name of being a very firm officer, but one who is diplomatic and friendly enough to win over even the worst enemies.

There were some amusing features of the order to exclude "everybody" from the dock. The big marine with a gun did exclude almost everybody. Only a couple of hotel managers were able to go on. The newspapermen were barred. Alexander Crow, the entomologist and representative of the Territorial Board of Agriculture, was barred, but he got in later on an order from Captain Lyon. Shipping Commissioner Holt was also barred, for a few minutes. And so it went. The newspapermen were content to wait at the gate with a flock of Chinese laundrymen until the ear of the highest in authority could be obtained to break the iron-clad rule.

INSANE ASYLUM CONTRACT MUST GO INTO COURT

Governor Carter Will Have it There if He Has to Wait a Year to Do It.

"I am going to take the matter of the insane asylum contract into court if I have to wait a year to do it," said Governor Carter yesterday.

"I wrote in the latter part of last week to Mr. Gilman that I could see no profit in a further interchange of opinions upon the matter. And I asked the contractors if they would state specifically whether they intended to do the work called for by their contract. Until they do make a specific statement the government can do nothing.

"The insane asylum contractors themselves would be the first to object to giving the Superintendent of Public Works power to cancel a contract because the successful bidders for certain work had failed to understand one of the specifications. That would be a precedent that would be fraught with grave danger.

"But I do not propose to have such aspersions cast upon the members of this administration as have been bandied about in this insane asylum matter without following the thing up and getting at the bottom of it. I must stand by the heads of the departments or discharge them. There is no middle ground.

"There is, however, as yet no way in which the government can carry this matter into the courts. I do not care whose opinion the contractors are acting upon. There is nobody who can give an opinion that will incline me to do what I believe to be wrong. Nevertheless, this is a matter that the courts must adjudicate."

CHINA FROM COAST ARRIVES OFF PORT.

The Pacific Mail steamer China arrived off port shortly after 11 o'clock last evening, having been sighted about 9:45. The vessel will come in the first thing this morning, after being granted pratique. The China was expected yesterday afternoon, but probably ran into rough weather which delayed her course. She will get away for Oriental ports this afternoon.

MAY IMPROVE KAHULUI HARBOR.

Alexander & Baldwin are said to be considering many improvements to Kahului harbor. Captain Parker of the Hawaiian Dredging Company has been there for some time examining the place. Kahului is becoming an important shipping point.

THE RUSSIAN RAIDERS BACK

Japanese Are Becoming Active Again in Front of Kuro- patkin's Army.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—General Mischchenko's raiders have rejoined the main body, reporting a loss of 300.

JAPANESE ARE ACTIVE.

HUANSCHAN, Jan. 17.—Japanese activity is increasing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—Important developments are expected in Manchuria. General Kuropatkin will soon take the offensive. Skirmishes continue.

JAPAN'S TRADE INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—United States Minister Griscom reports from Tokio that Japan's exports have increased five million dollars and imports ten million dollars for the first nine months of 1904. The war national debt is \$444,000,000.

JAPANESE TROOPS REVIEWED.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 16.—General Nogi has reviewed the troops. There was a stirring display.

MR. BEARDSLEE ENTERS THE PRESS CONTROVERSY

Editor Advertiser: Having (as I his place, and pleaded coaxed and urged them to put their names to his "prepared" letter to Gov. Carter? with rather poor success, as the public may have noticed. That Mr. Harrison is an expert in all that kind of work I admit, but when it comes to the reading of plain English, to the telling of the truth and to matters of construction, he simply, very simply! Makes himself ridiculous, for proof of which I turn to his own letter. He says "The brick wall does not need to be thicker than the concrete wall either for purposes of strength or excluding moisture." "Trantwine," who has (until Harrison was heard from) been considered the authority on these matters says, that "It cannot be considered safe to expose even first-class pressed brick-work in cement, to more than thirteen or sixteen tons pressure per square foot, or about 200 lbs. per sq. inch, or good hand moulded brick to more than two-thirds as much." And "Kiddier" (A third Authority) advises as maximum safe loads on brick piers, laid in lime mortar, 138 lbs. per square inch, while exhaustive, private and Government tests of "hand-tamped hollow concrete blocks" give a crushing strength of from 2000 to 2600 lbs. per square inch. So much for the "strength," as to the "exclusion of moisture," Harrison's statement is even more ridiculous, if that were possible.

Harrison says "It was intended to 'shut out brick' true concrete was known by me to be not only cheaper, but much more desirable from every standpoint and the plans were prepared and the specifications drawn for, that construction, as I felt that only by its use could I keep within the appropriation, but at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Harrison and others, who claimed that brick buildings would be better and cheaper, the brief addenda to the specifications was prepared at the last moment, with the result that the parties making the request did not bid at all, and the successful bidders made a difference of (as I recall it) over \$1000 in favor of Concrete Blocks, and they figured to make them under 'pressure' too, for I have in my possession a letter written long ago, to me by a relative who is in the Concrete Block business on the Coast, asking if I would not please leave off the 'pressure' clause, as his wife was an invalid and the Doctors had advised him to bring her here for the winter, which he would be able to do, then, as Mr. Amweg had promised to give him charge of the work 'If he could get me to change the specifications.' There is a fire Italian hand for you. But pardon this little digression a man who has a 'skunk to skin' should not linger over the job, 'tis said. Mr. Harrison says my brick specifications call for door and window finish and casings, which are not called for in the block construction, wonderfully correct that statement surely is. In the making of the cement blocks a 'chase' or 'recess' is moulded in all the door and window blocks in which the Jambes are firmly fixed and cemented, and the hollow in the window blocks serves as a pocket for the window weights to work in, the corners of the blocks at all openings are rounded, and the putty work he was doing when he rounded up a lot of the local contractors, in

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